

Healthcare Global & European PPPs Pipeline

What we need to address?

2013 Data

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**World Health
Organization**

Context of PPP in Healthcare

- The progressive undermining of state capacity in many under-resourced settings have made it extremely difficult to promote and achieve significant improvements **in equity in health and access to healthcare**
- In the last decade, public private partnerships have been explored as a mechanism **to mobilize additional resources and support for health activities, notably in resource-poor countries**
- Many concerns have been raised regarding PPP impact on **global health equity**



What does it means PPP for Healthcare?

- **No single acceptable definition.** It has been used to describe a variety of collaborations between different actors. It is too vague and need to be more specific
- **In general**, implies the commitment to a common goal through the joint provision of resources and expertise and the sharing of risks
- **In the health sector**, PPP commonly refers to any partnership in global health involving government and/or inter-governmental institutions and industry
- **For public health**, PPP means **global health equity** and improving the health of a population through **mutually agreed roles and principles (WHO's Definition)**



Current focus for Global PPP in Health: Healthcare activities

- **Infrastructure PPP**
 - Infrastructure-oriented PPP cover efforts to increase investments in health buildings and maintenance of services
- **Products**
 - Product-oriented PPP cover efforts to increase investments in research and development into new **drugs, vaccines and diagnostic tests**
- **Outcomes**
 - Outcome-oriented PPP cover efforts to address poverty-related diseases such as infectious diseases
- **Activities**
 - Activity-focused PPP cover efforts to develop particular drug for a particular disease.

But there is more to healthcare and equity than simply improving access to medicines

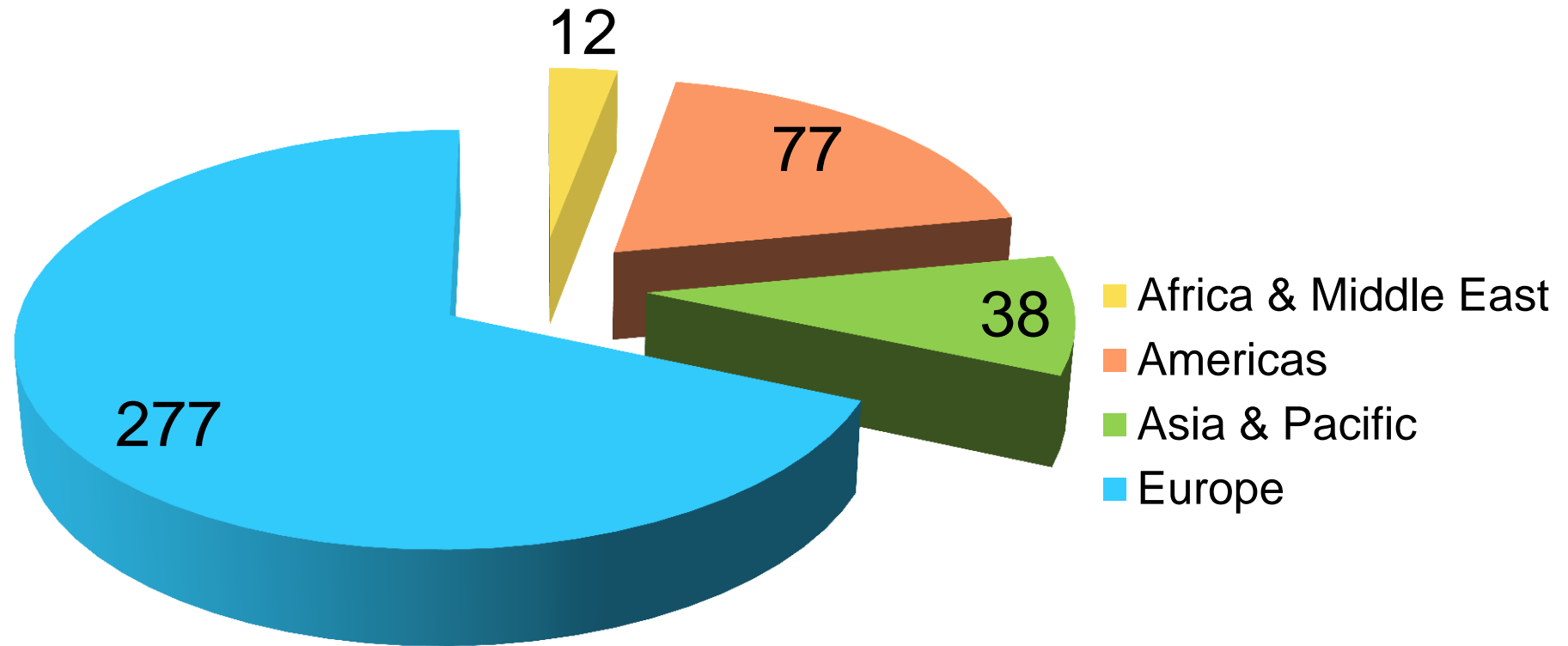


Recommended focus in PPP in Health: Health capabilities and achievements

- **Health system**
 - Health system-oriented PPP cover efforts to implement Universal Health coverage, to improve and strengthening all health system building blocks (Human & financial resources, delivery, governance arrangements) and assure national ownership of health programmes and good governance.
- **Social determinants for Health**
 - Social determinants for health-oriented PPP cover efforts to have integrated investments from different sectors to improve well-being and social factors impacting health
- **WHY?** Evidence (as the ICoE based on Best Practice Guide) of how PPP in the health sector have affected **global health equity is scarce**
- **Equity focus requires adequate social arrangements that provide individuals the opportunity to achieve good health**



Number of PPP in healthcare for infrastructure Worldwide



PPP Hospitals

Number of PPP in healthcare for infrastructure Worldwide

- **404** PPP health infrastructure projects in the pipeline at worldwide
- The oldest have been started in **2005** and contracted for **30 years**. There are in Financial closure status
 - *What will be the mechanism of evaluation of these projects and by who?*
 - *What will be the criteria and indicators to evaluate the impact of these type of projects?*



What we need to consider from this figure?

- **What does the figure tell us ?**

Quantitative data are not enough and we need to analyze qualitative data and case studies (related to ICoE on Health in Manila)

- **What is the rationale behind it?**

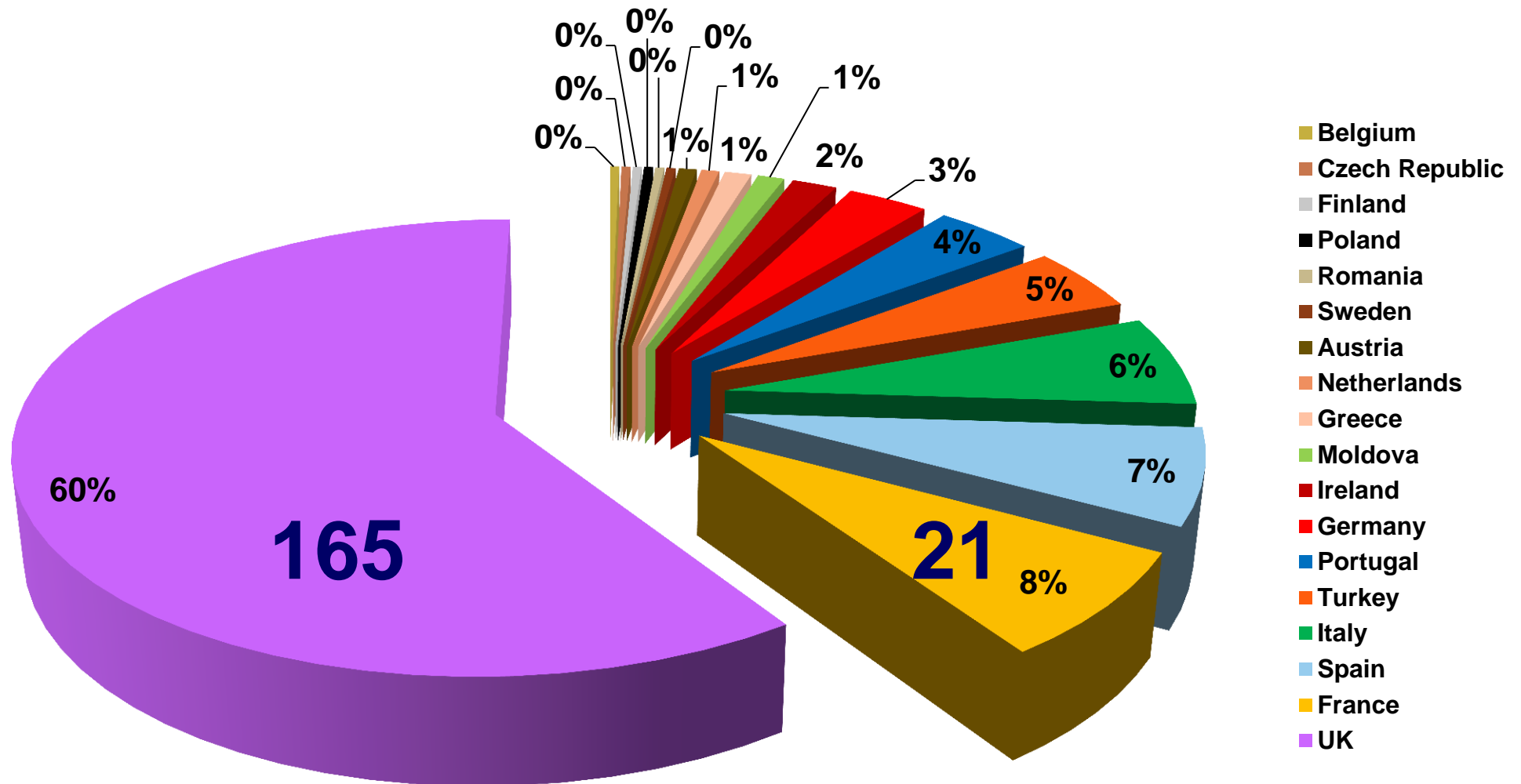
Is the public sector relying on private sector to maintain the access to healthcare for all people?

- **Are the PPP initiatives in healthcare for infrastructure comparable between different countries? Is these a different typology of PPP in each country?**

How PPP initiatives in infrastructure can guarantee equity in access to health services by the population? What is the appropriate model or typology?



Number of PPP in healthcare for infrastructure EUROPE (2005 to 2013): 277

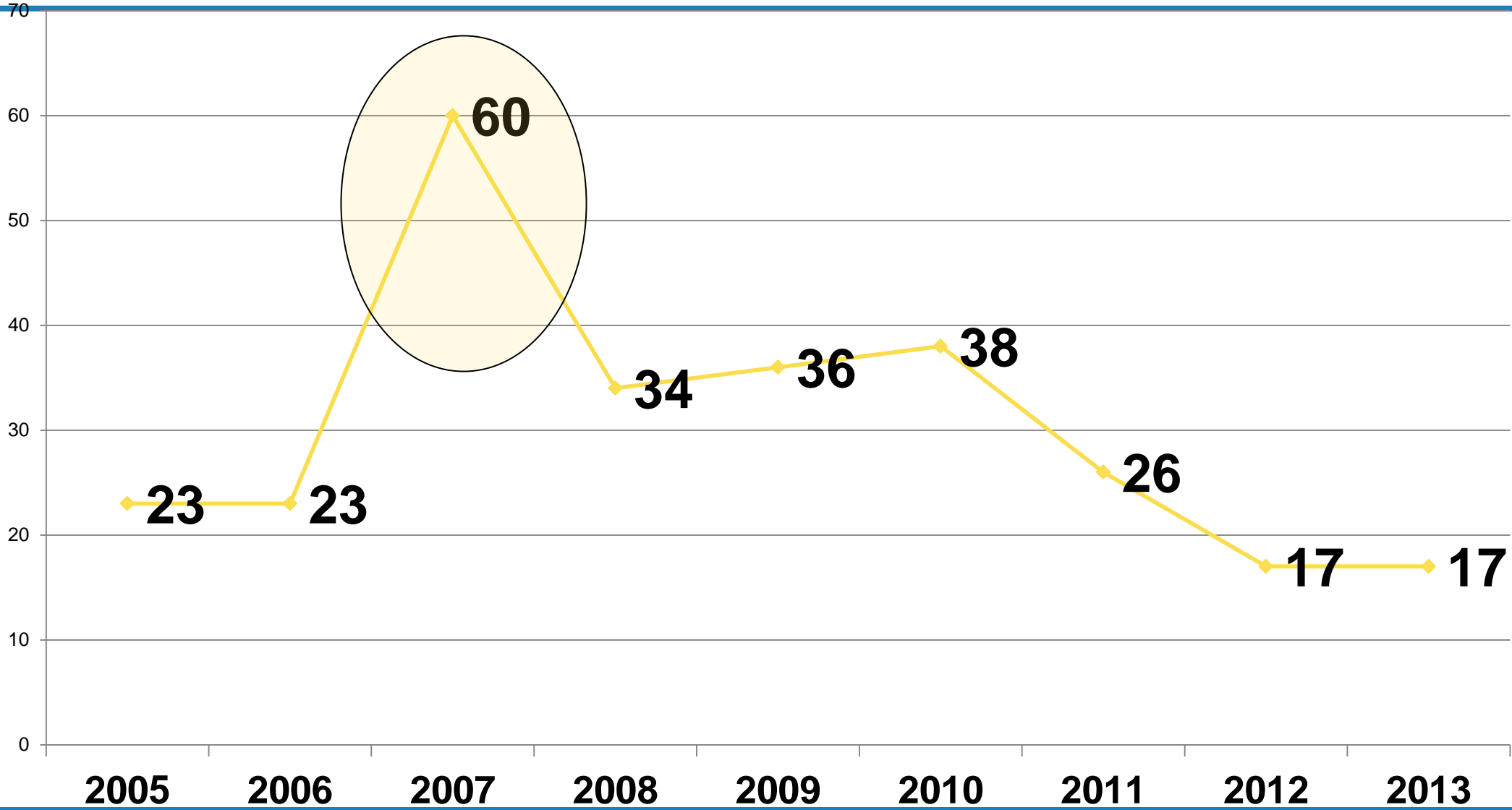


What is this telling us?

- UK, Spain, France and Italy have National Health Service and others Europeans countries have not
- We need to analyze PPP initiatives and their impact on the Health systems and Health programmes as well
- We need to consider in PPP not only economic return on investment but social impact as well
- What does economic growth with PPP mean in term of:
 - *access to health service is improved?*
 - *affordability of health service?*
 - *quality of health services?*



Number of PPPs in healthcare for infrastructure by year for Europe



Situation Analysis

- **2000 to 2007**, Global funding from developed countries for PPP between industry, trade and providers of vaccine and drugs have been multiplied by **4**
- By **X3** between **2001-2010**, with 28,2 billions dollars in 2010. Hedge funds from US are the most large part.
- Bill et Melinda Gates foundation gave 900 millions of dollars in 2012.
- Africa have received **56 %** of funding in 2010. Global aids for development have increased of 61 % on this period and reach 148,4 billions dollars



Why more investment in 2007?

- *A substantial worldwide pool of capital has become available for investment in infrastructure through **specialist managed infrastructure funds**. It is estimated that globally, dedicated **infrastructure funds** have some **\$130 billion** under management and that **77 percent of this was raised in 2006 and 2007**.*
- *In **2008-2009** with the financial crisis the pool of capital have decreased*
- *PPP projects only for financial investors or for public good?*



How PPP can address current negative trends in Healthcare?

- Overestimation of needs for healthcare
- Overprescription of drugs
- Overprescription of lab tests by practitioners
- Privatization of care services,
- Privatization of health insurances,
- Poor management and sick behavior of Drugs Department specifically in African countries
- Issue of individual and collective responsibilities by health authorities, donors, scientists and all those that sincerely fought for better health among the poor.



What we need to looking for?

- How PPP and specifically pro-poor public private partnerships can address inequalities in healthcare?
- How PPP can play relevant role to address Universal Health coverage and what type of PPP is recommended?
- How PPP can be useful instrument to clarify the roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders in healthcare ?
- How PPP can be an instrument for **preventive measures** to mitigate the issue of mis and over diagnosis and prescription ?
- How PPP can prevent privatization just for profit of the access to health care services ?
- **How PPP can propose a human and social approach for Health and not just an economic perspectives?**



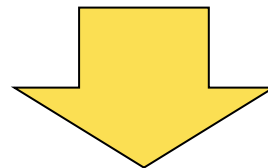
What do we need to look for?

- What type of reform and technical assistance we need in healthcare to improve equitable access and quality of care? How PPP can serve to do it?
- What can be the role of SMEs to implement pro-poor PPP approach in Healthcare?
- **PPP as possible measures to counteract negative trends in healthcare?**
- **PPP tool for global health equity? How to improve transparency and accountability in PPP specifically in the process of selecting private partners, and the setting of targets?**



How to address the paradox of PPP in Health?

- Public sector organizations are theoretically accountable to the population and could be held responsible for issues such as equity,
- Private companies are accountable to shareholders who are more concerned about returns on investments than improving equity
- **What type of public and private sectors we need to develop PPP for global health equity?**



UNECE and WHO have started last year the process to provide in depth analysis together through the support of the network of ICoE and work on PPP policy in Health

How to address the paradox of PPP in Health?

Need to develop **good PPP model(s)**
to have right balance between profit
and **social responsibilities**



AIM OF THIS WORK

WHO will produce the **state of the art**
in PPP Healthcare with the UNECE
support and collaboration



Conclusion

- The growing inequities in health and access to healthcare worldwide require serious global attention and **strong leadership from the WHO, its UN partners (UNECE) and national governments, in order to mobilize resources for all sectors to attain Universal Health Coverage**
- PPP is like a double edged sword – it can promote as well as undermine fairness in global and national health.
- The public sector stands the risk of subsidizing the commercial sector with public funds if it does not go into these partnerships with **well defined goals and achievable targets.**
- **Need to go beyond promoting equity in access to essential medicines and to consider wider issues such as addressing social determinants for health, the establishment of effective health systems, and improvement of access and quality of care**

